

enclosure the growth rate of young crocodiles will be optimum, even better than that in wild crocodiles.

P.E.P. Deraniyagala, in TETRAPOD REPTILES OF CEYLON, 1941 gives the following growth rate of *C. palustris* (1 specimen)

			Length (cm)	Weight (gm)
Hatchling	September,	1934	25.5	70
Yearling	June,	1935	41	230
2 Year old	May,	1936	47.7	478

The following are mugger growth rates at Madras Crocodile Bank (71 and later, 56 specimens).

		Length (cm)	Girth (cm)	Weight (Kg)
		Range/ Average	Range/ Average	Range/ Average
Hatchling	June 1975	26-31/28	—	—
Yearling	June 1976	57-104/82	22-41/32	—
2 Year old	June 1977	90-170/130	32-70/50	3.5-12/8

MADRAS CROCODILE BANK,
MADRAS-600 022,
June 9, 1977.

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17. BREEDING RECORD OF THE INDIAN CHAMELEON (*CHAMELEO ZEYLANICUS*)

A female Indian chameleon laid 24 eggs at Madras Snake Park on 15.xii.75. Other females laid 33, 28, and 22 eggs. The eggs were average of 16 mm long. They were incubated in slightly damp, sterile sand in a plastic box with air holes. Most spoiled but several baby chameleons hatched 81 days later on March

6th. These measured about 3 cm including the tail and were subsequently released. Chameleons have been regularly observed mating at Madras Snake Park in late September and October. A good account of chameleon breeding is given by Trench (*JBNHS* 21, pp. 687-89).

MADRAS SNAKE PARK,
MADRAS-600 022,
June 7, 1977.

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